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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UPLOADING AND VERIFYING A DOCUMENT**

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H04L 29/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04L 63/1416** (2013.01); **H04L 63/02** (2013.01); **H04L 63/126** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC 726/23-24; 707/827
See application file for complete search history.

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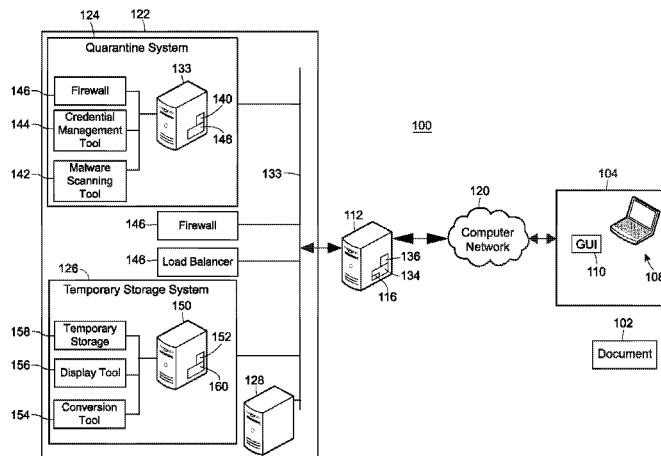
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A computer implemented method may allow for the upload and verification of a document. In one aspect, the method may receive a file at a data server associated with an insurance company event and determine if the file contains a computer security threat. The method may also determine if the file is supported and convert the file wherein the converted file is supported. The method may further flag the converted file for association with an insurance company event and transmit the converted file to a permanent storage server.

20 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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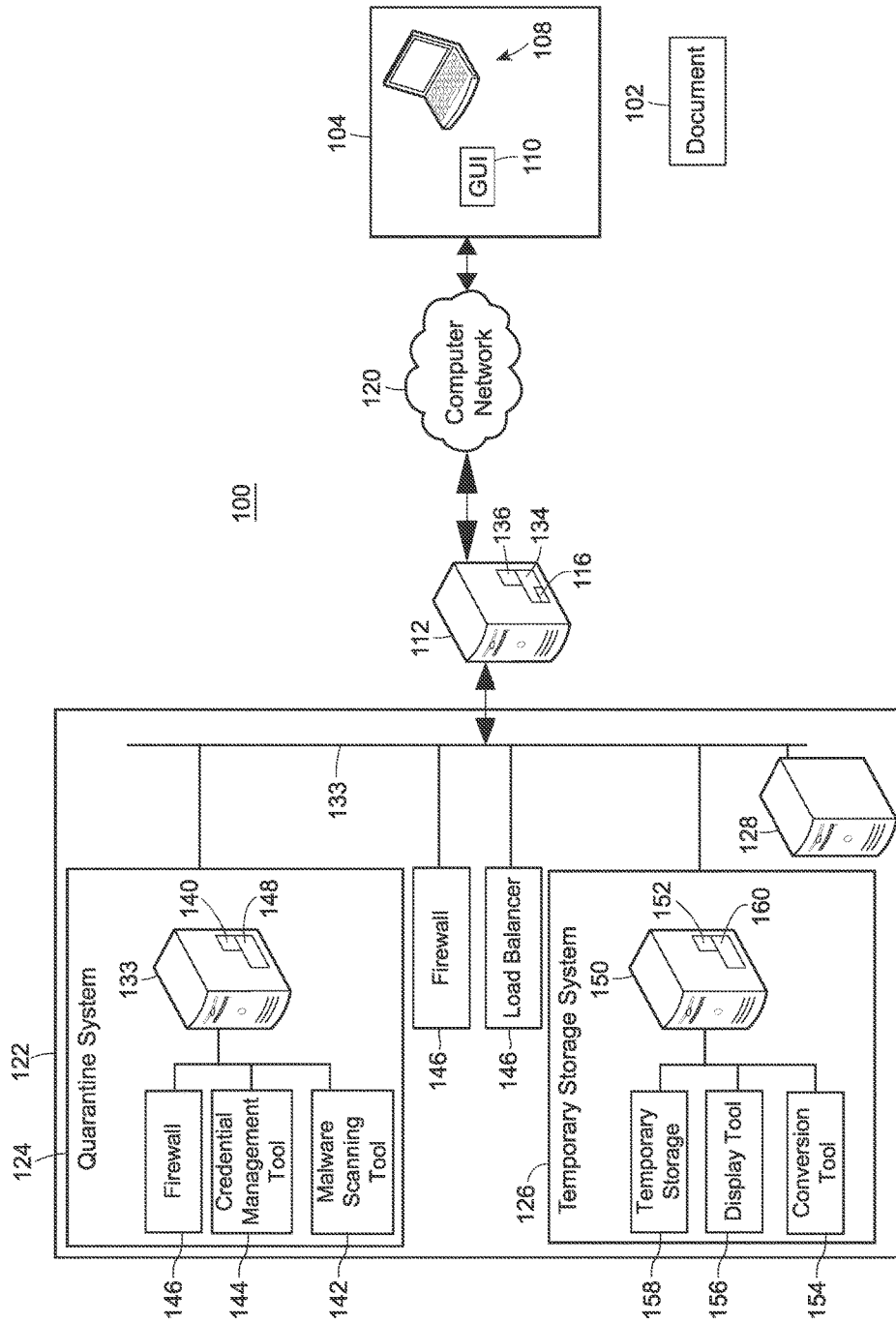


FIG. 1

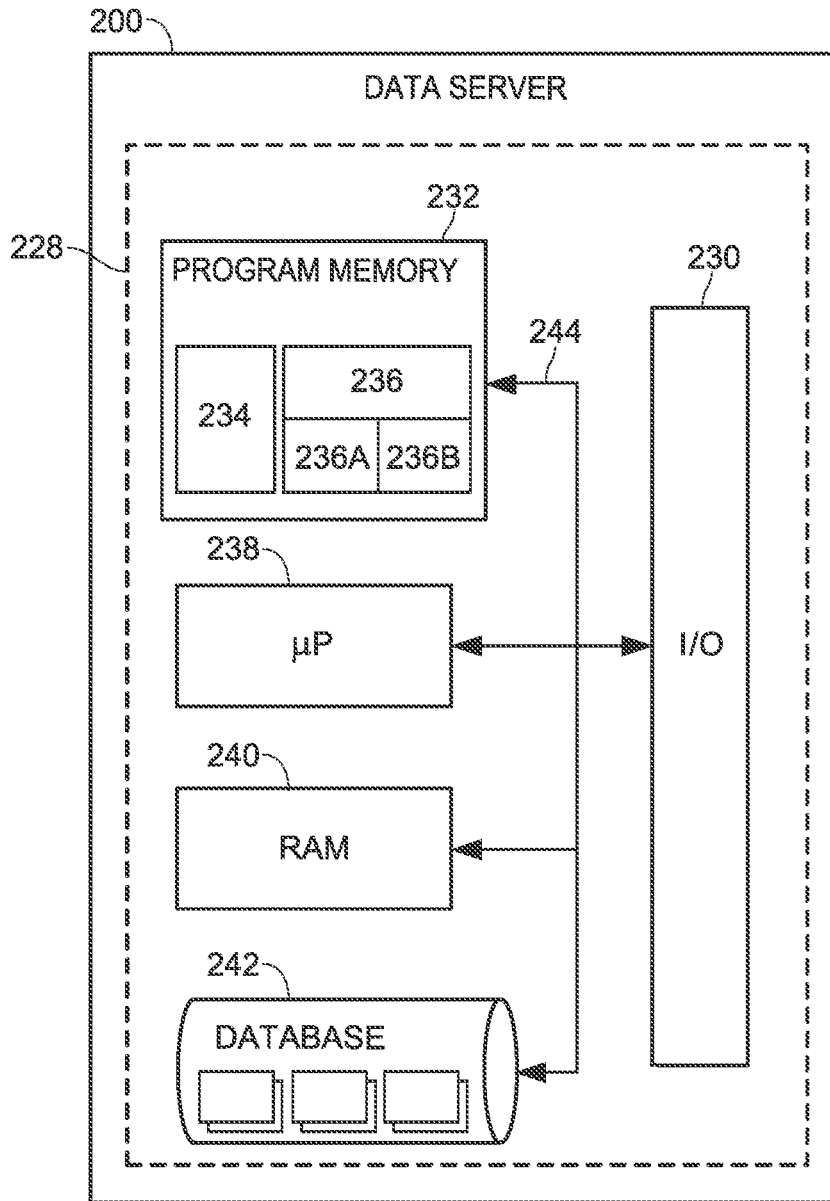


FIG. 2

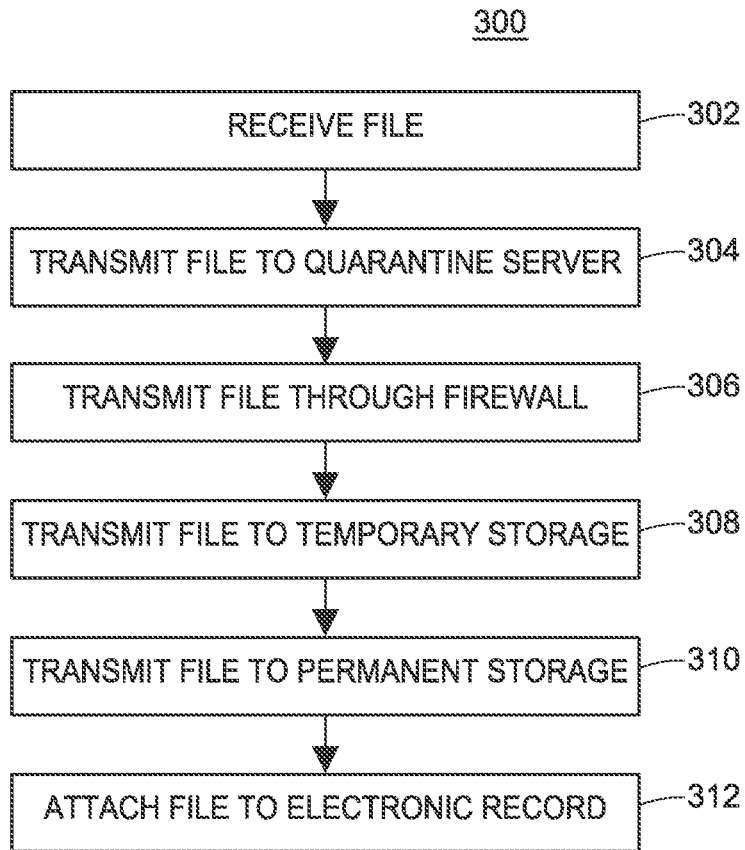


FIG. 3

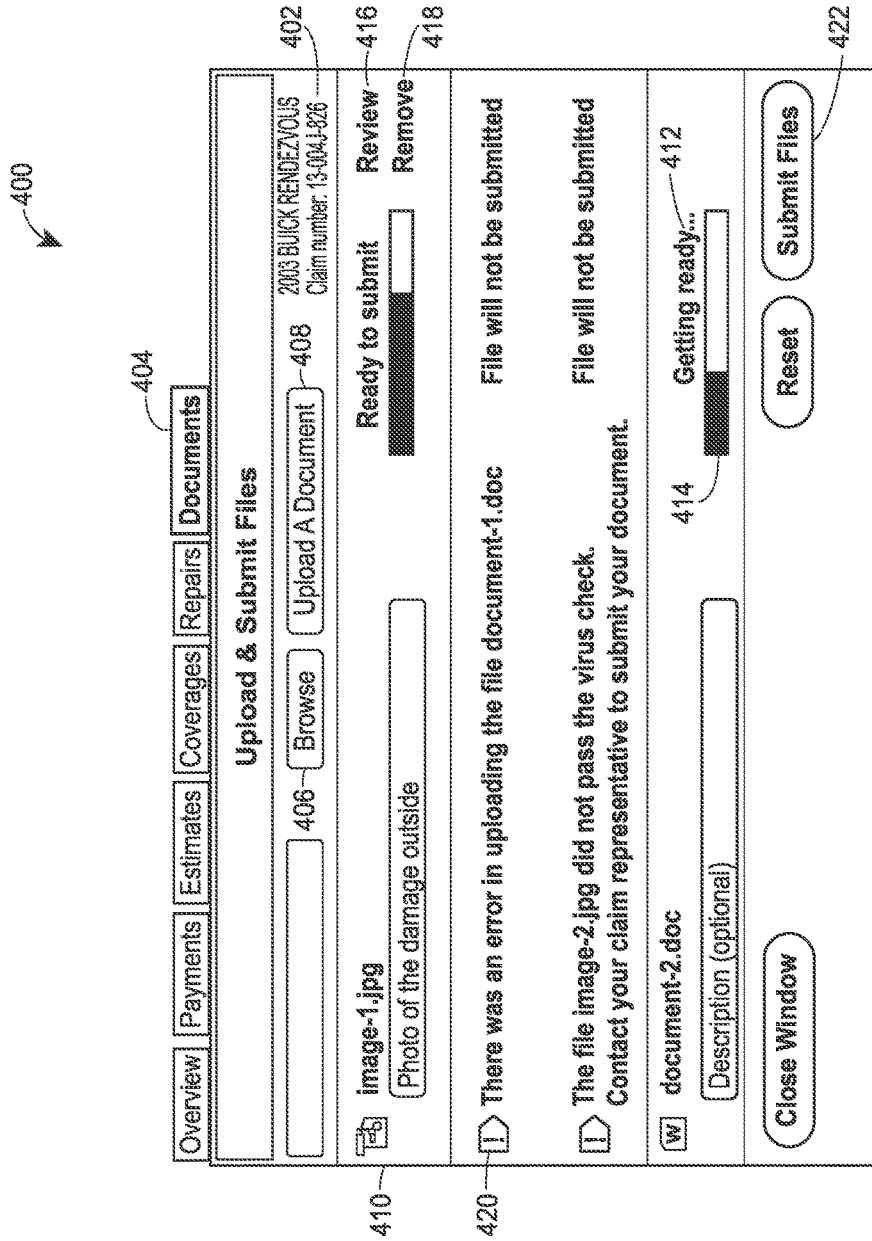


FIG. 4A

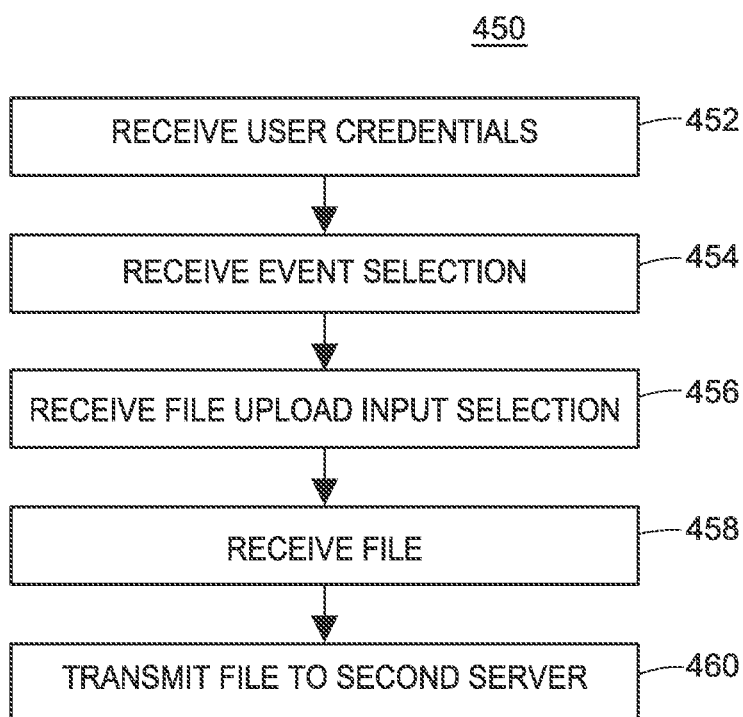


FIG. 4B

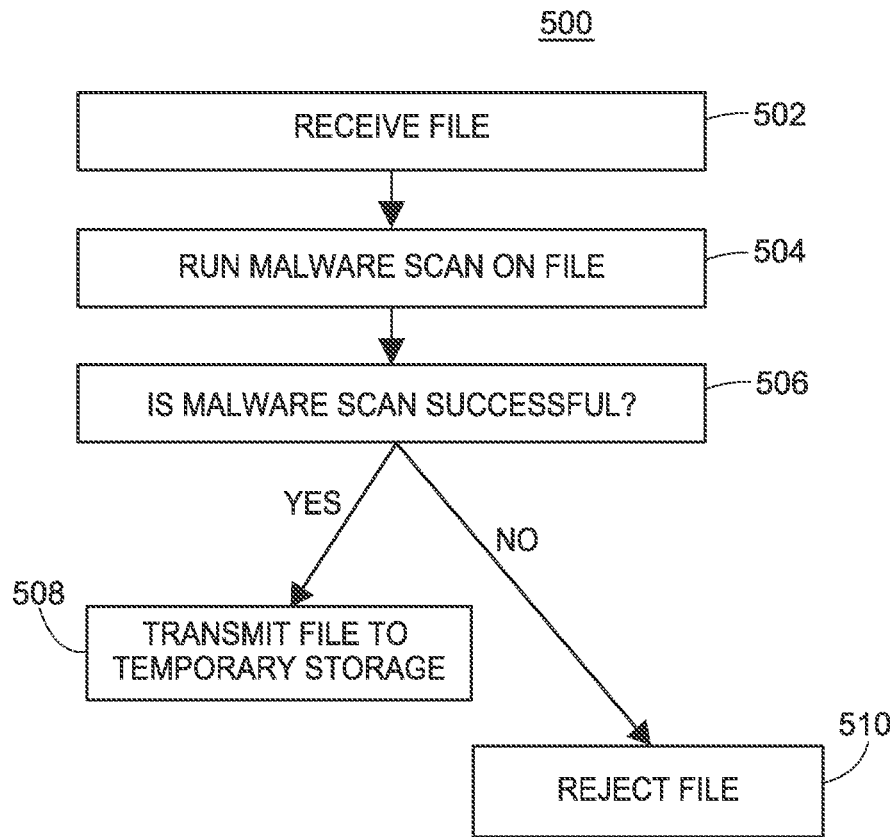


FIG. 5

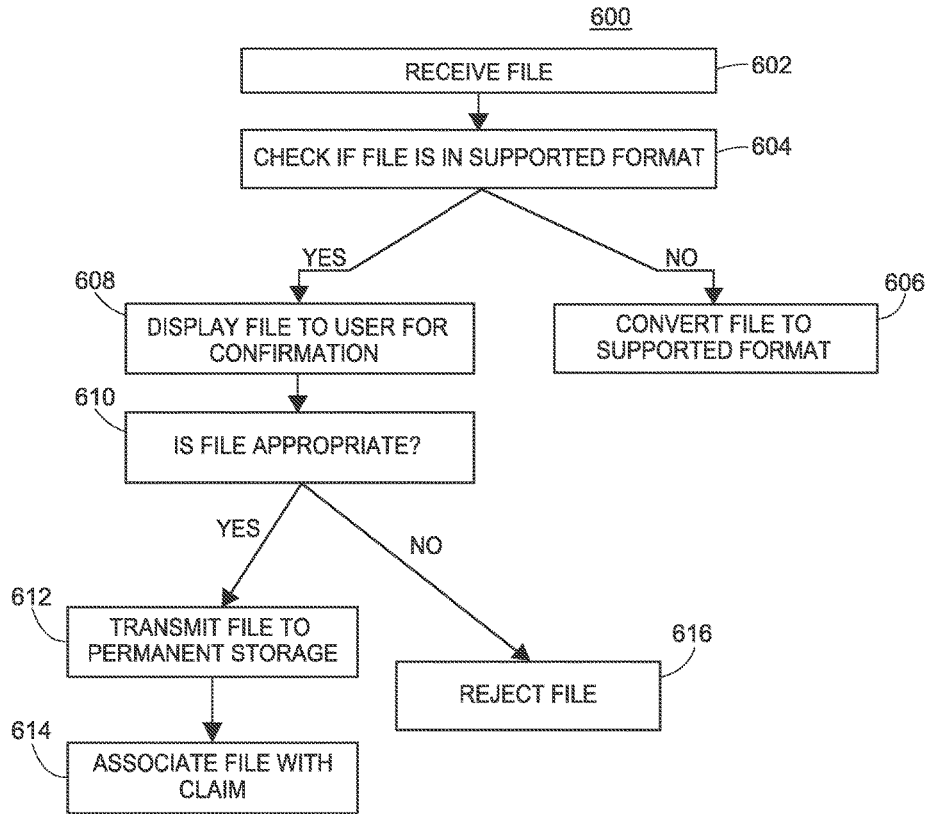


FIG. 6

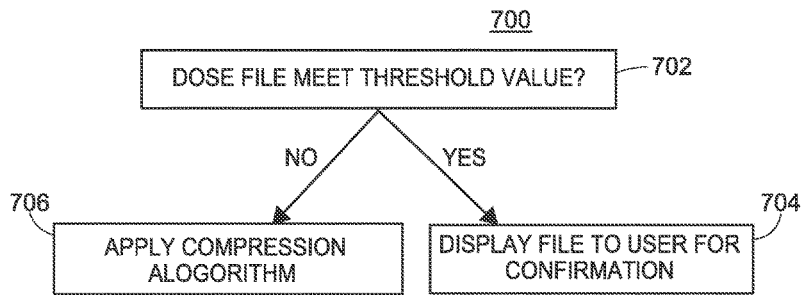


FIG. 7

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UPLOADING AND VERIFYING A DOCUMENT

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/274,763, filed Sep. 23, 2016, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/943,754, filed Nov. 17, 2015 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,497,214 B2), which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/747,469 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,210,186), filed Jun. 23, 2015, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/590,786 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,083,742 B2), filed Jan. 6, 2015, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/777,390 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,955,137 B2), filed Feb. 26, 2013, which claims the benefit of the filing date of the U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/745,072, filed Dec. 21, 2012, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to a system and method for uploading a document, verifying the document and flagging the document as part of an electronic claim file.

BACKGROUND

The background description provided herein is for the purpose of generally presenting the context of the disclosure. Work of the presently named inventors, to the extent it is described in this background section, as well as aspects of the description that may not otherwise qualify as prior art at the time of filing, are neither expressly nor impliedly admitted as prior art against the present disclosure.

Certain documents may be necessary in order for an insurance agent or other party to determine if a policy should be paid out and how much money is due. These files may include text documents, for example an insurance document of an adverse party or images, such as a copy of a driver's license or pictures of a car pre and post accident. Traditionally, files have been transmitted to the insurance company via mail, fax or in person. Customers and insurance agents mailed or faxed the files to a Central Imaging Operation Service (CIOS), where the files were scanned and converted to an electronic digital image. After each file was scanned, it was identified by claim number and document type, flagged as attached to the particular claim and stored in the electronic claim file. At that point the claim handler was able to electronically view the document within the electronic claim file. Prior art systems took one to three days from the time of transmission until the document was available in the electronic claim file.

SUMMARY

This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter.

Prior art document upload system architectures are not suited to the requirements of uploading and attaching a file to the insurance claim. For example, an uploaded document may not be in a file format which is supported by the system.

Accordingly, the document must be converted to a supported format and displayed to the user, in real time, in order to allow the user to verify that it is a correct document and make sure there are no mistakes. Moreover, because files may be uploaded from computers not on the company's network, the files cannot be sent directly to the company's main server without first being scanned for malicious code such as trojans, viruses, etc.

In the present file upload and verification system, a company, such as an insurance company, may allow a user, such as company employees or customers to access a company website, discrete application, etc. on a client device. The user may also upload files which the user would like attached to the electronic record of a certain event associated with the company, for example, an insurance claim or an insurance policy. Once the user has logged into a company account, the user may see insurance claims they have pending with the insurance company. The uploaded file may be transmitted, via a network such as the internet, to a quarantine server, where the file is scanned for malicious code, viruses, etc. If the file scan performed on the quarantine server is successful, the file and user account credentials may be transmitted, via a computer network such as a local area network, wide area network, the internet, etc., to temporary storage server. The temporary storage server may receive the file/and or user credentials and may convert the file to a file format supported by the company system. The temporary storage server may also compress the file, if the file is above a certain threshold, such as a file size threshold. Furthermore, the temporary storage server may transmit a preview of the file back to the client device, where the user can verify that the correct document has been uploaded and no mistakes have been made.

In one aspect, a computer implemented method includes receiving, at a quarantine server, a file uploaded from a client device, wherein the file is associated with an insurance company event and determining, by a malware module of the quarantine server, if the file contains a computer security threat. The method also includes removing, by the malware module of the quarantine server, the computer security threat from the file when it is determined that the file contains malicious code, transmitting the file to a temporary data server and determining, by a conversion module of the temporary data server, whether the file is supported.

The method further includes converting, by the conversion module of the temporary data server, the file into a converted file when it is determined that the file is not supported, wherein the converted file is supported, transmitting the converted file to the client device for a verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded and receiving the verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded. The method also includes flagging the converted file for association with an insurance company event and transmitting the converted file to a permanent storage server.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified and exemplary block diagram of a system for uploading and verifying a file;

FIG. 2 is an exemplary architecture of server of a system for uploading and verifying a file;

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for uploading and verifying a file;

FIG. 4A is an exemplary layout of a user account page;

FIG. 4B is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for receiving a file and scanning the file;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for receiving a file and scanning the file;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for displaying a file for confirmation; and

FIG. 7 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method for compressing a file and displaying the file to the user for review.

The figures depict a preferred embodiment of the present invention for purposes of illustration only. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from the following discussion that alternative embodiments of the structures and methods illustrated herein may be employed without departing from the principles of the invention described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Although the following text sets forth a detailed description of numerous different embodiments, it should be understood that the legal scope of the description is defined by the words of the claims set forth at the end of this patent. The detailed description is to be construed as exemplary only and does not describe every possible embodiment since describing every possible embodiment would be impractical, if not impossible. Numerous alternative embodiments could be implemented, using either current technology or technology developed after the filing date of this patent, which would still fall within the scope of the claims.

It should also be understood that, unless a term is expressly defined in this patent using the sentence “As used herein, the term “ ” is hereby defined to mean . . . ” or a similar sentence, there is no intent to limit the meaning of that term, either expressly or by implication, beyond its plain or ordinary meaning, and such term should not be interpreted to be limited in scope based on any statement made in any section of this patent (other than the language of the claims). To the extent that any term recited in the claims at the end of this patent is referred to in this patent in a manner consistent with a single meaning, that is done for sake of clarity only so as to not confuse the reader, and it is not intended that such claim term be limited, by implication or otherwise, to that single meaning. Finally, unless a claim element is defined by reciting the word “means” and a function without the recital of any structure, it is not intended that the scope of any claim element be interpreted based on the application of 35 U.S.C. § 112, sixth paragraph.

FIG. 1 illustrates various aspects of an exemplary architecture implementing a file upload and review system 100. The high-level architecture includes both hardware and software applications, as well as various data communications channels for communicating data between the various hardware and software components. The file upload and review system 100 may include various software and hardware components or modules that may employ a method to receive a file 102 and present the file 102 to the user for review. The file 102 may be, for example, a text document, image, etc.

The various modules may be implemented as computer-readable storage memories containing computer-readable instructions (i.e., software) for execution by a processor of the computer system 100. The modules may perform the various tasks associated with receiving a file 102 from a user, transmitting the file to a quarantine server, scanning the file, transmitting the file to a temporary storage server, converting to an acceptable format, presenting the file to the user for review, associating the file with an insurance claim and storing the file in a permanent storage, as herein

described. In an embodiment, the file may be received from a user, such as a customer, an insurance agent, company employee, etc.

The file upload and review system 100 may include front end components 104, including a computing device 108 that connects to a web server 112 and is capable of executing a graphical interface (GUI) 114 for an upload tool 116 within a web browser application (not shown). A computing device 108 may include a personal computer, smart phone, tablet computer, or other suitable computing device. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the present system may be used in a dedicated application, a web browser, a combination thereof, etc.

In some embodiments, the computing device 108 executes instructions of a web server 112 to receive the file 102 via the GUI 110 at the computing device 108 via a computer network 120, such as the Internet or other type of suitable network (e.g., local area network (LAN), a metropolitan area network (MAN), a wide area network (WAN), a mobile, a wired or wireless network, a private network, a virtual private network, etc.).

The web server 112 may send and receive information such as computer-executable instructions and data associated with applications executing on the computing device 108. The applications executing within the system 100 may include cloud-based applications, web-based interfaces to back end components 122, software applications executing on the computing device 108, or applications including instructions that are executed and/or stored within any component of the system 100. The back end components 122 may receive the file 102 from the web server 112 via the computer network 120. The backend components 122 may communicate with the computing device 108 through the web server 112 via the computer network 120. The applications, GUI 110, web browser application (not shown), and other tools may be stored in various locations including separate repositories and physical locations.

The back end components 122 may include a quarantine system 124, temporary storage system 126, permanent storage server 128, a firewall 130 and a load balancer 132. The back end components may communicate with each other through a communication network 133 such as a local area network or other type of suitable network (e.g., the Internet, a metropolitan area network (MAN), a wide area network (WAN), a mobile, a wired or wireless network, a private network, a virtual private network, etc.).

In some embodiments, file upload and review system 100 in general and the web server 102 in particular may include computer-executable instructions 134. The instructions 134 may instantiate the upload tool 116 or send instructions to the computing device 108 to instantiate a GUI 110 for the upload tool 116 using the web browser application 118 of a computing device 108. In some embodiments, the web browser application 118, GUI 110, the upload tool 116 and elements of the data system 116 may be implemented at least partially on the web server 112. The web server 112 may use a processor 136 to execute instructions 134 to display the GUI 110 including the file 102 within a display of the computing device 108. The GUI 110 may allow a customer to access various data within the file upload and review system 100, edit or add data to the file upload and review system 100, and perform other actions within the file upload and review system 100. The web server 112 may be implemented in one of several known configurations via one or more servers configured to process web-based traffic

received via the computer network **108** and may include load balancing, edge caching, proxy services, authentication services, etc.

In some embodiments, the quarantine data system **124** in general and the quarantine data server **138** in particular may include computer-executable instructions **140**. The quarantine data server **138** may execute instructions **140** to instantiate a malware scanning tool **142**, a credential management tool **144** and a firewall application **146**. In some embodiments, the malware scanning tool **142**, the credential management tool **144** and the firewall application **146** may be implemented at least partially on the quarantine data server **138**. The temporary data system **124** may use one or more processors **148** to execute instructions **140**.

In some embodiments, the temporary data system **126** in general and the temporary data server **150** in particular may include computer-executable instructions **152**. The instructions **152** may instantiate a conversion tool **154** and a display tool **156**. The temporary data server **150** may store the file **102** in a temporary storage **158**. The temporary storage **158** may be a data storage device such as random-access memory (RAM), hard disk drive (HDD), flash memory, flash memory such as a solid state drive (SSD), etc. The instructions **152** may also instantiate the conversion tool **154**, the display tool **156** or send instructions to the computing device **108** to instantiate a GUI **110** for the display tool **156** using the web browser application **114** of a computing device **108**. In some embodiments, the web browser application **114**, GUI **110**, a conversion tool **154** and the display tool **156**, and elements of the temporary data system **126** may be implemented at least partially on the temporary data server **150**. The temporary data system **126** may use one or more processors **160** to execute instructions **152** to display the GUI **110** including the file **102** within a display of the computing device **108**. The GUI **110** may allow a customer to access various files within the temporary data system **126**, edit or add files to the temporary data system **126**, and other actions with the temporary data system **126**.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a data server **200** includes a controller **228**. Exemplary data servers include the web server **106**, temporary data server **150**, permanent data server **128** and the quarantine data server **138** as illustrated in FIG. 1. The controller **228** includes a program memory **232**, a microcontroller or a microprocessor (μ P) **238**, a random-access memory (RAM) **240**, and an input/output (I/O) circuit **230**, all of which are interconnected via an address/data bus **244**. The program memory **232** may store computer-executable instructions, which may be executed by the microprocessor **238**. In some embodiments, the controller **228** may also include, or otherwise be communicatively connected to, a database **242** or other data storage mechanism (e.g., one or more hard disk drives, optical storage drives, solid state storage devices, etc.). It should be appreciated that although FIG. 1 depicts only one microprocessor **238**, the controller **228** may include multiple microprocessors **238**. Similarly, the memory **232** of the controller **228** may include multiple RAMs **234** and multiple program memories **236**, **236A** and **236B** storing one or more corresponding server application modules, according to the controller's particular configuration. The data server **222** may also include specific routines to render the data into an image for display by a client computer (not depicted) such as the computing device **108** illustrated in FIG. 1.

Although FIG. 2 depicts the I/O circuit **230** as a single block, the I/O circuit **270** may include a number of different types of I/O circuits (not depicted), including but not limited to, additional load balancing equipment, firewalls, etc. The

RAM(s) **234**, **240** and the program memories **236**, **236A** and **236B** may be implemented in a known form of computer storage media, including but not limited to, semiconductor memories, magnetically readable memories, and/or optically readable memories, for example, but does not include transitory media such as carrier waves.

FIG. 3 is a high level flowchart of a method, routine or process **300** for illustrating an exemplary method for uploading and verifying a file. A user, may use a client device, such as the computing device **108** illustrated in FIG. 1 to access a company website. The user may be, for example, a customer of the company, a holder of an insurance policy of the company, a beneficiary of a policy, a claimant, an insurance agent with the company or some other employee or independent contractor affiliated with the company. Accordingly, the user may have one or more files, such as a text document or image, that the user wishes to be uploaded and attached to an electronic record of a claim. Once the file has been uploaded by the user, the document may be received by a first data server, such as the quarantine server **138** illustrated in FIG. 1. For example, if a customer has uploaded a file to associate with a claim, the file may be transmitted to a quarantine server to be scanned by a web security application scan, as described below in reference to FIG. 4. The first data server may then transmit the document through a firewall (block **306**) to a second data server (block **308**), such as the temporary storage server **150** illustrated in FIG. 1. In an alternate embodiment, the file may be uploaded by a trusted user or a user accessing the system from the company network, such as an employee of the company or an independent contractor associated with the company, such as an insurance agent, and the file may be sent directly to the second data server instead of first being transmitted to the first server to be scanned by a web security application. The second data server may transmit the document to a third data server, such as the permanent storage server **128** illustrated in FIG. 1 (block **310**). The second data server or third data server may flag the file, so that it is attached to the electronic record of the insurance claim (block **312**).

Turning now to FIG. 4A, a user account page **400** may allow a user to see one or more insurance claims **402** that the user may be involved in. The account page **400** may display a variety of actions associated with the user account, which the user can perform, such as a document tab **404** to facilitate the uploading and reviewing of files which the user would like to attach to the electronic file of the insurance claim. The documents tab **404** may also display a browse button **406** and an upload button **408**. The browse button **406** may cause the computing device to load an explorer window to allow the user to choose a document. In alternate embodiments, the interface may be a drag and drop interface. An upload button **408** may also be displayed to allow a user to upload the document. Once the document has been uploaded, the document may be displayed on the file list **410** of account page **400**. A status message **412** may show the progress of the document being uploaded. For example, if the document is still being uploaded from the client device to the company server, the status message may inform the user that the document is "getting ready." Furthermore, a status bar **414** may display the user's progress in uploading and reviewing the document. For example, the status bar **414** may be split into three sections. After the file has been selected by the user and is currently being uploaded to the data server, the first portion of the status bar may be filled in. Once the file has been uploaded to the data server, the second portion of the status bar may be completed. Once the user has verified the document, the third portion of the status bar may be

completed. A review button **416** may allow a user to view the document, after it has been uploaded to the data server and allow the user to verify its accuracy. A remove button **418**, may allow the user to remove or delete a document which they no longer wish to upload. If there is a problem

uploading the document, such as an error in uploading, or if a document does not pass a virus check (a warning message **420** may be displayed. A submit button **422** allows the user to submit the files once the files have been uploaded and reviewed.

FIG. 4B is a flowchart of a method, routine or process **450** for selecting and uploading a file associated with an event, such as an insurance claim. A user, may use a client device, such as the computing device **108** illustrated in FIG. 1, to log on to a company website or application using login credentials such as a username and password. A data server, such as the web server **112** illustrated in FIG. 1, may receive the user credentials (block **452**) and direct the user to a user account page (such as user account page **400** as illustrated in FIG. 4A). The data server may send instructions to the client device to display a plurality of information related to an event associated with the company, such as an insurance claim **402** as illustrated in FIG. 4A. For example, a customer may have one or more insurance claims filed with the company or an insurance agent may handle one or more insurance claims filed by customers of the company. The user may select one of the events, to which the user would like to upload and attach a file, by selecting a documents tab **404**. The selection may be in the form of a user input such as a touchscreen press, mouse button press, keyboard button press, etc. A data server, such as the web server **112** of FIG. 1, may receive the user input (block **454**) and the data server may send instructions to the client device to display a plurality of information associated with the claim and a variety of options, such as a documents tab (such as documents tab **404** of FIG. 4A). The variety of options may be represented by tabs, web buttons, radio buttons, etc. Each option may have one or more input mechanisms, each mechanism representing an action which the user may take. For example, there may be an "upload a document" input, such as upload button **408** of FIG. 4B) which allows a user to upload a file.

Accordingly, when the user wishes to upload a file, the user may select the upload file input. Once the user has selected the upload file input, the data server receives the file upload input selection (block **456**) and may send instructions to the client device to display a file upload interface, such as a drag and drop interface, file browser interface, etc. The user may use the interface to select a file to upload and make an input representing a selection to upload the file. Accordingly, the client device may transmit the file to the data server. The data server may receive the file (block **458**) and may further transmit the file to a second data server, such as the quarantine server **138** illustrated in FIG. 1 (block **460**). In an alternate embodiment, the data server may also transmit the credentials to the second data server.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of a method, routine or process **500** for selecting and uploading a file associated with an event, such as an insurance claim. After the file has been uploaded by the user (for example according to the method **400** described in FIG. 4), the file may be transmitted to and received by a data server, such as the quarantine server of FIG. 1 (block **502**). The file may be received by the quarantine server in order to scan the file, ensure that the file is secure and does not contain any malicious code. Accordingly, the quarantine server may be separated from the company network by one or more firewalls (software or

hardware), in order to prevent any malicious code from infecting the company's primary system. After receiving the file, the data server may run a Web Security application to scan the file for malware, viruses, etc. (block **504**). If the web security application scan is successful (YES branch of block **506**), the data server may transmit the file through a firewall to a temporary data server (block **508**) (such as the temporary data server **150** of FIG. 1). The firewall may be a software firewall, hardware firewall, a combination of the two, etc. In an alternate embodiment, the data server may also run an application which passes a customer's login credentials to the temporary data server.

If the web security application scan is not successful (NO branch of block **506**), the data server may reject the document and end the routine **500** (block **510**). In an alternate embodiment, the data server may generate and display a message to the customer indicating that the file has failed the web security application scan (block **510**). The message may suggest that the customer try to upload a different file or contact their insurance agent for further details. In an alternate embodiment, the web security application may attempt to remove any malware from the file. If the removal is successful, the data server may transmit the file through a firewall to a temporary data server (such as the temporary data server **150** of FIG. 1).

In another embodiment, (not shown) the quarantine server may scan the document for malware, viruses, etc., as the document is being transmitted through the quarantine server to the temporary data server. In this way, the quarantine server serves as a "pass through" point, while still preventing any malware, viruses, etc. from accessing the main network. Of course these are only examples of how the quarantine server can be implemented and it is envisioned that the present system can incorporate any quarantine server which scans the document while preventing the document from accessing the rest of the network.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a method, routine or process **600** for displaying a file for confirmation. The method may be performed on one or more data servers, such as the temporary storage server **150** illustrated in FIG. 1. The file is first received by the data server (block **602**). In an alternate embodiment, the temporary data server may also receive the user credentials and claim number associated with the file. Once the temporary data server has received the file, the temporary data server may determine if the file is in a supported formatted (block **604**). For example, the system **100** may only support files in JPEG, PDF, TIFF, DOC, XLS, DOCX, XLSX, etc. If the data server determines that the file is not in a supported format (NO branch of block **604**), the data server may convert the file into a supported format (block **606**). For example, if the file is the .ODF (Open File Format) and that format is not supported by the system **100**, the data server may convert the file into the PDF format. Of course, certain embodiments of the present invention may natively support ODF files. Once the file has been converted, the data server may display the file to the user for confirmation (block **608**). Accordingly, the data server may transmit the document over a network, such as the Internet, so that the converted file can be viewed by the user on a client device, such as the computing device **108** illustrated in FIG. 1. The user may then examine the file to confirm that the correct file was selected and/or that there are no errors in the file. If the file has been compressed (such as the method **700** discussed below in reference to FIG. 7), the user may also determine if the compression algorithm applied to the file is acceptable. Once the user has decided whether the file is acceptable, the user may enter an input representing a

verification that the file upload is acceptable. The verification input may be in the form of a mouse click, touch screen press, keyboard button press, etc. After the selection has been input, the data server may receive the selection. If the selection input indicates that the file is acceptable (YES branch of block 610), the data server may transmit the file to a permanent storage database (block 612). In an alternate embodiment, the data server may automatically associate the file with the claim number and flag the file, in response to receiving the file. The data server may also make an indication permanently associating the file with the claim number and flagging the file so that the file is attached to the electronic record of the claim (block 614). If the selection input indicates that the file is not acceptable (NO branch of block 610), the data server may reject the document (block 616) and end the routine 600. In an alternate embodiment, the data server may generate and display a message to the customer indicating that the file has not been verified. The message may suggest that the customer try to upload a different file or contact their agent for further details.

If the data server determines that the file is in a supported format (YES branch of block 510), the data server may display the file to the user for confirmation (block 608) and continue the routine 600 from block 608 as discussed above.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a method, routine or process 700 for compressing a file and displaying the file to the user for review. The method may be performed on one or more data servers, such as the temporary storage server 126 illustrated in FIG. 1. When submitting files to be attached to claims, a user may submit numerous pictures, documents, or other large files. In the interest of space, the data server 126 may compress files that do not meet a certain threshold value. Exemplary threshold values include file type (such as JPEGs or other images), file size values (i.e. 2 Megabytes (MB)), etc. For example, the data server 126 may compress files that are larger than 2 MB or may compress all files in the JPEG format. However, when documents, such as large images, are compressed one or more times by the company's system to reduce storage costs, compression artifacts may cause a loss of detail in the image, obscuring important portions of the image. For example, if an image has been uploaded to show damage to a car, and has consequently been compressed one or more times, certain pertinent details may no longer be visible in the image and the file is thus unacceptable to be uploaded and associated with the file. In such an instance, the user may make an input indicating that the file is not acceptable for upload. Accordingly, the data server 120 may first determine if the file meets the threshold value (block 702). If the data server 126 determines that the file does meet the threshold value (YES branch of block 702), the data server 126 may then present the file to the user for verification (block 704) (such as the method 600 discussed above in reference to FIG. 6).

If the data server 126 determines that the file does not meet the threshold value (NO branch of block 702), the data server 126 may apply one or more compression algorithms to the file (block 706). Once the one or more algorithms have been applied, the data server 126 may again determine if the files meets the threshold value (block 702). At this point, the routine 700 may continue, as discussed above, until the file meets the threshold value. Once the data server determines that the file meets the threshold value (NO branch of block 702), the data server may then present the file to the user for verification (block 704) (such as described the method 600 discussed above in reference to FIG. 6).

The following additional considerations apply to the foregoing discussion. Throughout this specification, plural

instances may implement functions, components, operations, or structures described as a single instance. Although individual functions and instructions of one or more methods are illustrated and described as separate operations, one or more of the individual operations may be performed concurrently, and nothing requires that the operations be performed in the order illustrated. Structures and functionality presented as separate components in example configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. Similarly, structures and functionality presented as a single component may be implemented as separate components. These and other variations, modifications, additions, and improvements fall within the scope of the subject matter herein.

The methods described in this application may include one or more functions or routines in the form of non-transitory computer-executable instructions that are stored in a tangible computer-readable storage medium and executed using a processor of a computing device (e.g., the computing device 102, the server 120, or any combination of computing devices within the system 100). The routines may be included as part of any of the modules described in relation to FIG. 1 or 2 or as part of a module that is external to the system illustrated by FIGS. 1 and 2. For example, the methods may be part of a browser application or an application running on the computing device 102 as a plug-in or other module of the browser application. Further, the methods may be employed as "software-as-a-service" to provide a computing device 102 with access to the data system 104.

Additionally, certain embodiments are described herein as including logic or a number of functions, components, modules, blocks, or mechanisms. Functions may constitute either software modules (e.g., non-transitory code stored on a tangible machine-readable storage medium) or hardware modules. A hardware module is a tangible unit capable of performing certain operations and may be configured or arranged in a certain manner. In example embodiments, one or more computer systems (e.g., a standalone, client or server computer system) or one or more hardware modules of a computer system (e.g., a processor or a group of processors) may be configured by software (e.g., an application or application portion) as a hardware module that operates to perform certain operations as described herein.

In various embodiments, a hardware module may be implemented mechanically or electronically. For example, a hardware module may comprise dedicated circuitry or logic that is permanently configured (e.g., as a special-purpose processor, such as a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) to perform certain functions. A hardware module may also comprise programmable logic or circuitry (e.g., as encompassed within a general-purpose processor or other programmable processor) that is temporarily configured by software to perform certain operations. It will be appreciated that the decision to implement a hardware module mechanically, in dedicated and permanently configured circuitry, or in temporarily configured circuitry (e.g., configured by software) may be driven by cost and time considerations.

Accordingly, the term hardware should be understood to encompass a tangible entity, be that an entity that is physically constructed, permanently configured (e.g., hardwired), or temporarily configured (e.g., programmed) to operate in a certain manner or to perform certain operations described herein. Considering embodiments in which hardware modules are temporarily configured (e.g., programmed), each of the hardware modules need not be configured or instantiated at any one instance in time. For example, where the hard-

ware modules comprise a general-purpose processor configured using software, the general-purpose processor may be configured as respective different hardware modules at different times. Software may accordingly configure a processor, for example, to constitute a particular hardware module at one instance of time and to constitute a different hardware module at a different instance of time.

Hardware and software modules can provide information to, and receive information from, other hardware and/or software modules. Accordingly, the described hardware modules may be regarded as being communicatively coupled. Where multiple of such hardware or software modules exist contemporaneously, communications may be achieved through signal transmission (e.g., over appropriate circuits and buses) that connect the hardware or software modules. In embodiments in which multiple hardware modules or software are configured or instantiated at different times, communications between such hardware or software modules may be achieved, for example, through the storage and retrieval of information in memory structures to which the multiple hardware or software modules have access. For example, one hardware or software module may perform an operation and store the output of that operation in a memory device to which it is communicatively coupled. A further hardware or software module may then, at a later time, access the memory device to retrieve and process the stored output. Hardware and software modules may also initiate communications with input or output devices, and can operate on a resource (e.g., a collection of information).

The various operations of example functions and methods described herein may be performed, at least partially, by one or more processors that are temporarily configured (e.g., by software) or permanently configured to perform the relevant operations. Whether temporarily or permanently configured, such processors may constitute processor-implemented modules that operate to perform one or more operations or functions. The modules referred to herein may, in some example embodiments, comprise processor-implemented modules.

Similarly, the methods or functions described herein may be at least partially processor-implemented. For example, at least some of the functions of a method may be performed by one or more processors or processor-implemented hardware modules. The performance of certain of the functions may be distributed among the one or more processors, not only residing within a single machine, but deployed across a number of machines. In some example embodiments, the processor or processors may be located in a single location (e.g., within a home environment, an office environment or as a server farm), while in other embodiments the processors may be distributed across a number of locations.

The one or more processors may also operate to support performance of the relevant operations in a “cloud computing” environment or as a “software as a service” (SaaS). For example, at least some of the functions may be performed by a group of computers (as examples of machines including processors), these operations being accessible via a network (e.g., the Internet) and via one or more appropriate interfaces (e.g., application program interfaces (APIs)).

The performance of certain of the operations may be distributed among the one or more processors, not only residing within a single machine, but deployed across a number of machines. In some example embodiments, the one or more processors or processor-implemented modules may be located in a single geographic location (e.g., within a home environment, an office environment, or a server farm). In other example embodiments, the one or more

processors or processor-implemented modules may be distributed across a number of geographic locations.

Some portions of this specification are presented in terms of algorithms or symbolic representations of operations on data and data structures stored as bits or binary digital signals within a machine memory (e.g., a computer memory). These algorithms or symbolic representations are examples of techniques used by those of ordinary skill in the data processing arts to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. As used herein, a “function” or an “algorithm” or a “routine” is a self-consistent sequence of operations or similar processing leading to a desired result. In this context, functions, algorithms, routines and operations involve physical manipulation of physical quantities. Typically, but not necessarily, such quantities may take the form of electrical, magnetic, or optical signals capable of being stored, accessed, transferred, combined, compared, or otherwise manipulated by a machine. It is convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to such signals using words such as “data,” “content,” “bits,” “values,” “elements,” “symbols,” “characters,” “terms,” “numbers,” “numerals,” or the like. These words, however, are merely convenient labels and are to be associated with appropriate physical quantities.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, discussions herein using words such as “processing,” “computing,” “calculating,” “determining,” “presenting,” “displaying,” or the like may refer to actions or processes of a machine (e.g., a computer) that manipulates or transforms data represented as physical (e.g., electronic, magnetic, or optical) quantities within one or more memories (e.g., volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or a combination thereof), registers, or other machine components that receive, store, transmit, or display information.

As used herein any reference to “some embodiments” or “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” means that a particular element, feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. The appearances of the phrase “in one embodiment” in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment.

Some embodiments may be described using the expression “coupled” and “connected” along with their derivatives. For example, some embodiments may be described using the term “coupled” to indicate that two or more elements are in direct physical or electrical contact. The term “coupled,” however, may also mean that two or more elements are not in direct contact with each other, but yet still co-operate or interact with each other. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

As used herein, the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” “including,” “has,” “having” or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion. For example, a function, process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. Further, unless expressly stated to the contrary, “or” refers to an inclusive or and not to an exclusive or. For example, a condition A or B is satisfied by any one of the following: A is true (or present) and B is false (or not present), A is false (or not present) and B is true (or present), and both A and B are true (or present).

In addition, use of the “a” or “an” are employed to describe elements and components of the embodiments herein. This is done merely for convenience and to give a general sense of the description. This description should be

read to include one or at least one and the singular also includes the plural unless it is obvious that it is meant otherwise.

Still further, the figures depict preferred embodiments of a computer system **100** for purposes of illustration only. One of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize from the following discussion that alternative embodiments of the structures and methods illustrated herein may be employed without departing from the principles described herein.

Upon reading this disclosure, those of skill in the art will appreciate still additional alternative structural and functional designs for a system and a process for segmenting a customer base and implementing specific behaviors for each customer segment through the disclosed principles herein. Thus, while particular embodiments and applications have been illustrated and described, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are not limited to the precise construction and components disclosed herein. Various modifications, changes and variations, which will be apparent to those skilled in the art, may be made in the arrangement, operation and details of the method and apparatus disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope defined in the appended claims.

To the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this file conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a file incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this file shall govern. The detailed description is to be construed as exemplary only and does not describe every possible embodiment since describing every possible embodiment would be impractical, if not impossible. Numerous alternative embodiments could be implemented, using either current technology or technology developed after the filing date of this patent, which would still fall within the scope of the claims. While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed:

1. A computer implemented method comprising:
 - receiving, at a first data server, a file uploaded from a client device, wherein the file is associated with an insurance company event;
 - determining, by a malware module of the first data server, whether the file contains a computer security threat;
 - transmitting the file to a second data server when it is determined that the file does not contain a computer security threat;
 - determining, by a conversion module of the second data server, whether the file is supported;
 - converting, by the conversion module of the second data server, the file into a converted file when it is determined that the file is not supported, wherein the converted file is supported;
 - flagging the converted file for association with an insurance company event; and
 - transmitting, by a hardware processor, the converted file to a permanent storage server.
2. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the file to a second data server further comprises transmitting the file from the first data server through one or more firewalls to the second data server.
3. The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:

transmitting a message for viewing on the display of the client device that the file has failed a security scan when it is determined that the file does contain a computer security threat.

4. The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - removing, by the malware module of the first data server, the computer security threat from the file when it is determined that the file contains a computer security threat.
5. The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - transmitting the converted file to the client device for a verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded; and
 - receiving the verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded.
6. The computer implemented method of claim 5, further comprising:
 - transmitting a status notification for viewing on the display of the client device, wherein the status notification visually represents the progress of the file upload.
7. The computer implemented method of claim 5, further comprising:
 - displaying a suggestion that the user try to upload a different file when the verification is not received from the client device.
8. The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - transmitting the user credentials; and
 - determining whether the file is uploaded by a trusted user.
9. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein flagging the converted file for association with an insurance company event further comprises:
 - presenting the user with a selection of several insurance company events; and
 - flagging the converted file for association with the insurance company event selected by the user.
10. A computer device comprising:
 - one or more hardware processors; and
 - one or more memories coupled to the one or more hardware processors;
 wherein the one or more memories include non-transitory computer executable instructions stored therein that, when executed by the one or more hardware processors, cause the one or more hardware processors to:
 - receive, at a first data server, a file uploaded from a client device, wherein the file is associated with an insurance company event;
 - determine, by a malware module of the first data server, whether the file contains a computer security threat;
 - transmit the file to a second data server when it is determined that the file does not contain a computer security threat;
 - determine, by a conversion module of the second data server, whether the file is supported;
 - convert, by the conversion module of the second data server, the file into a converted file when it is determined that the file is not supported, wherein the converted file is supported;
 - flag the converted file for association with an insurance company event; and
 - transmit the converted file to a permanent storage server.
11. The computer device of claim 10, wherein the non-transitory computer executable instructions further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

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transmit the file from the first data server through one or more firewalls to the second data server.

12. The computer device of claim 10, wherein the non-transitory computer executable instructions further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

transmit a message for viewing on the display of the client device that the file has failed a security scan when it is determined that the file does contain a computer security threat.

13. The computer device of claim 10, wherein the non-transitory computer executable instructions further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

remove, by the malware module of the first data server, the computer security threat from the file when it is determined that the file contains a computer security threat.

14. The computer device of claim 10, wherein the non-transitory computer executable instructions further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

transmit the converted file to the client device for a verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded; and

receive the verification from the client device that the converted file can be uploaded.

15. The computer device of claim 10, wherein the non-transitory computer executable instructions further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

transmit the user credentials; and
determine whether the file is uploaded by a trusted user.

16. A non-transitory computer readable medium with instructions stored thereon, the instructions executed by one or more hardware processors cause the one or more hardware processors to implement a method, the method comprising:

receiving, at a first data server, a file uploaded from a client device, wherein the file is associated with an insurance company event;

determining, by a malware module of the first data server, whether the file contains a computer security threat;

transmitting the file to a second data server when it is determined that the file does not contain a computer security threat;

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determining, by a conversion module of the second data server, whether the file is supported;

converting, by the conversion module of the second data server, the file into a converted file when it is determined that the file is not supported, wherein the converted file is supported;

flagging the converted file for association with an insurance company event; and

transmitting the converted file to a permanent storage server.

17. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein the instructions when executed on the one or more hardware processors further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

transmit the file from the first data server through one or more firewalls to the second data server.

18. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein the instructions when executed on the one or more hardware processors further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

transmit a message for viewing on the display of the client device that the file has failed a security scan when it is determined that the file does contain a computer security threat.

19. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein the instructions when executed on the one or more hardware processors further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

remove, by the malware module of the first data server, the computer security threat from the file when it is determined that the file contains a computer security threat.

20. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein the instructions when executed on the one or more hardware processors further cause the one or more hardware processors to:

present the user with a selection of several insurance company events; and

flag the converted file for association with the insurance company event selected by the user.

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